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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT TACOMA

9 BRIAN Y.,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
13 SECURITY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:19-CV-5662

ORDER REVERSING AND
REMANDING DEFENDANT'S
DECISION TO DENY BENEFITS

14 Plaintiff filed this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), for judicial review of
15 Defendant's denial of Plaintiff's applications for supplemental security income ("SSI") and
16 disability insurance benefits ("DIB"). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Federal Rule of Civil
17 Procedure 73 and Local Rule MJR 13, the parties have consented to have this matter heard by
18 the undersigned Magistrate Judge. *See* Dkt. 2.

19 After considering the record, the Court concludes the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ")
20 erred when he improperly discounted the opinions of Drs. Quoc Ho, Kimberly Wheeler, and
21 Peter Weiss. The ALJ's error is therefore harmful, and this matter is reversed and remanded
22 pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) to the Commissioner of the Social Security
23 Administration ("Commissioner") for further proceedings consistent with this Order.
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In the Opening Brief, Plaintiff maintains the ALJ erred by improperly considering the opinions of Drs. Ho, Wheeler, and Weiss, and Ms. Tiffany Olson. Dkt. 10.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner's denial of social security benefits if the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or not supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *Tidwell v. Apfel*, 161 F.3d 599, 601 (9th Cir. 1999)).

I. Whether the ALJ properly considered the medical opinion evidence.

In assessing an acceptable medical source, an ALJ must provide “clear and convincing” reasons for rejecting the uncontradicted opinion of either a treating or examining physician. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing *Pitzer v. Sullivan*, 908 F.2d 502, 506 (9th Cir.

1990)); *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 422 (9th Cir. 1988). When a treating or examining physician's opinion is contradicted, the opinion can be rejected "for specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in the record." *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830-831 (citing *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 1995); *Murray v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983). The ALJ can accomplish this by "setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings." *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989)). "Other medical source" testimony "is competent evidence that an ALJ must take into account," unless the ALJ "expressly determines to disregard such testimony and gives reasons germane to each witness for doing so." *Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503, 511 (9th Cir. 2001); *Turner v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 613 F.3d 1217, 1224 (9th Cir. 2010). "Further, the reasons 'germane to each witness' must be specific." *Bruce v. Astrue*, 557 F.3d 1113, 1115 (9th Cir. 2009).

13 A. Dr. Ho

14 Dr. Ho, Plaintiff's primary care provider, opined Plaintiff needed to lie down for 20 to 30
15 minutes every two to three hours and would miss four or more days of work per month due to his
16 pain. AR 662-663. Dr. Ho opined Plaintiff was limited to sedentary work and was capable of
17 occasional handling with the left upper extremity. AR 663. Dr. Ho also opined Plaintiff would be
18 limited in his ability to work, look for work, or prepare for work due to his conditions. AR 874.

19 The ALJ discussed Dr. Ho's opinion and gave it little weight, saying:

20 Some weight is give [sic] to this opinion with regard to the claimant's capacity to
21 perform a range of work at the sedentary exertional level; however, the limitation
22 with regard to occasional handling, unscheduled breaks to lie down; [sic] and 4
work absences a month is inconsistent with the objective medical evidence as
discussed in this decision.

23 AR 30 (citations omitted).

1 First, the ALJ discussed the portion of Dr. Ho's opinion that Plaintiff needed to lie down
2 for 20 to 30 minutes every two to three hours, would miss four or more days of work per month
3 due to his pain, and that Plaintiff was capable of occasional handling with the left upper
4 extremity. AR 30. The ALJ found this portion of Dr. Ho's opinion inconsistent with the objective
5 medical evidence in the record. AR 30. An ALJ may properly reject a physician's opinion which
6 is inconsistent with the record as a whole. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1527(d)(4), 416.927(d)(4) (the
7 more consistent an opinion is with the record as a whole, the more weight it will be given); *see*
8 *also Morgan v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 602-03 (9th Cir. 1999) (a medical
9 report's inconsistency with the overall record constitutes a legitimate reason for discounting the
10 opinion). Yet the ALJ must provide his interpretations of the evidence and explain why those
11 interpretations, rather than the physician's interpretations, are correct. *See Embrey*, 849 F.2d at
12 421.

13 Here, the ALJ "merely states" Dr. Ho's conclusion are inconsistent with the objective
14 medical evidence, but "makes no effort to relate any of these" facts to "the specific medical
15 opinions and findings he rejects." *See id.*; *see also* AR 30. Without an adequate explanation to
16 support the alleged inconsistency, the Court cannot determine if the alleged inconsistency is a
17 valid reason to discredit Dr. Ho's opinion. *See Blakes v. Barnhart*, 331 F.3d 565, 569 (7th Cir.
18 2003) ("We require the ALJ to build an accurate and logical bridge from the evidence to her
19 conclusions so that we may afford the claimant meaningful review of the SSA's ultimate
20 findings."). Although the ALJ referenced generally "the objective medical evidence as discussed
21 in this decision", this is not enough to support his conclusion, as the ALJ made no meaningful
22 analysis but instead recited a chronology of Plaintiff's diagnoses and clinical visits. As the Ninth
23 Circuit has stated:

1 To say that medical opinions are not supported by sufficient objective findings or
2 are contrary to the preponderant conclusions mandated by the objective findings
3 does not achieve the level of specificity our prior cases have required, even when
4 the objective factors are listed seriatim. The ALJ must do more than offer his
5 conclusions. He must set forth his own interpretations and explain why they, rather
6 than the doctors', are correct.

7 *Embrey*, 849 F.2d at 421.

8 By merely listing the objective factors, the ALJ did not provide his interpretations of the
9 evidence or explain why those interpretations were correct. *See generally* AR 30. Due to the
10 conclusory nature of the ALJ's statement, this is not a specific, legitimate reason to discount Dr.
11 Ho's opinion. *See McAllister v. Sullivan*, 888 F.2d 599, 602 (9th Cir. 1989) (an ALJ's rejection
12 of a physician's opinion on the ground that it was contrary to clinical findings in the record was
13 "broad and vague, failing to specify why the ALJ felt the treating physician's opinion was
14 flawed").

15 The ALJ also dismissed the portion of Dr. Ho's opinion that Plaintiff's conditions "limit
16 his ability to work, look for work, or prepare for work to zero hours" because this limitation "is
17 not objectively supported by the evidence as discussed in this decision." AR 30. The ALJ again
18 "merely states" these records are inconsistent with the objective medical evidence, but "makes
19 no effort to relate any of these" facts to "the specific medical opinions and findings he rejects."
20 *See Embrey*, 849 F.2d at 421. Without an adequate explanation to support the alleged
21 inconsistency, the Court cannot determine if the alleged inconsistency is a valid reason to
22 discredit Dr. Ho's opinion. *See Blakes*, 331 F.3d at 569. Thus, the ALJ's second reason for
23 discounting Dr. Ho's opinion is not specific and legitimate and supported by substantial
24 evidence.

1 For the above stated reasons, the Court concludes the ALJ failed to provide specific,
2 legitimate reasons supported by substantial evidence for discounting Dr. Ho's opinion.

3 Accordingly, the ALJ erred.

4 "[H]armless error principles apply in the Social Security context." *Molina v. Astrue*,
5 674 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2012). An error is harmless, however, only if it is not prejudicial
6 to the claimant or "inconsequential" to the ALJ's "ultimate nondisability determination." *Stout*
7 *v. Comm'r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006); *see Molina*, 674 F.3d at
8 1115. The determination as to whether an error is harmless requires a "case-specific
9 application of judgment" by the reviewing court, based on an examination of the record made
10 "without regard to errors' that do not affect the parties' 'substantial rights.'" *Molina*, 674 F.3d
11 at 1118-1119 (quoting *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 407 (2009)).

12 Had the ALJ given great weight to Dr. Ho's opinion, the ALJ may have included
13 additional limitations in the RFC. For example, Dr. Ho opined Plaintiff was capable of
14 occasional handling with the left upper extremity. AR 663. In contrast, in the RFC, the ALJ
15 wrote that Plaintiff "can frequently handle and finger with the left upper extremity. *See* AR 20.
16 Therefore, if Dr. Ho's opinion was given great weight and additional limitations were included
17 in the RFC and in the hypothetical questions posed to the vocational expert ("VE"), the
18 ultimate disability determination may have changed. Accordingly, the ALJ's errors are not
19 harmless and require reversal.

20 B. Dr. Wheeler

21 Dr. Wheeler, Plaintiff's examining psychologist, opined to several mild to moderate
22 limitations she identified in a Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
23 ("DSHS") form. AR 468-476. She also opined Plaintiff has a marked limitation in completing
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1 a normal work day and work week without interruptions from psychologically based
2 symptoms. AR 470. The ALJ gave partial weight to the portion of her opinion regarding
3 Plaintiff's mild and moderate limitations, but found no support "in her evaluation notes or in
4 other evidence" to support Dr. Wheeler's opinion regarding Plaintiff's marked limitations in
5 the ability to complete a normal work day and work week without interruptions from
6 psychologically based symptoms. AR 30. The ALJ did not specify what evidence he meant by
7 "other evidence." Without more information, the Court is unable to determine whether the
8 ALJ's reason is supported by substantial evidence. *See Treichler v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*,
9 775 F.3d 1090, 1103 (9th Cir. 2014) (citation omitted) ("the ALJ must provide some reasoning in
10 order for us to meaningfully determine whether the ALJ's conclusions were supported by
11 substantial evidence"). Further, the ALJ failed to mention some of Dr. Wheeler's
12 findings that could support her conclusion that Plaintiff cannot complete a normal work day
13 and work week without interruptions from psychologically based symptoms. For example, Dr.
14 Wheeler diagnosed Plaintiff with generalized anxiety, saying he "[w]ould benefit from therapy
15 to address worry/preoccupation." AR 471. *See Gallant v. Heckler*, 753 F.2d 1450, 1456 (9th
16 Cir. 1984) (it is error for the ALJ to ignore or misstate competent evidence in order to justify a
17 conclusion). As the ALJ failed to discuss Dr. Wheeler's opinion in its entirety, the ALJ's
18 reason for discounting Dr. Wheeler's opinion is not specific and legitimate and supported by
19 the record. The ALJ is directed to reassess Dr. Wheeler's opinion on remand.

20 C. Dr. Weiss

21 Dr. Weiss performed psychological evaluations of Plaintiff in June and November
22 2016. AR 564-571, 673-678. He diagnosed Plaintiff with depressive disorder, anxious distress,
23 and mild intellectual disability. AR 569. Dr. Weiss opined Plaintiff's abstract thinking and
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1 judgment were impaired, his attention and concentration were adequate, and his insight was
2 fair. AR 566. Dr. Weiss opined to several marked and severe limitations. *See* 666, 675. The
3 ALJ discussed Dr. Weiss's opinions and gave them limited weight, saying:

4 (1) As discussed in this decision, the claimant's scores on the WAIS-IV as
5 administered by Dr. Weiss were substantially different in showing an intellectual
6 disability when compared with the results the claimant achieved on the WAIS-III
7 administered by Dr. Wheeler, which showed cognitive functioning squarely in the
8 low average range. (2) Additionally, Dr. Weiss's assessment of intellectual
9 disability and the associated marked and severe limitations he identified are
10 inconsistent with the claimant's level of functioning longitudinally and during the
11 relevant period. The evidence shows that he was able to obtain and maintain a
12 driver's license, has a 10-year work history of performing preventative
13 maintenance on vehicles. During the relevant period, he was able to take care of
14 himself, his fiancé, and his four children, cook dinner and carry out routine daily
15 activities in an independent manner even in the context of daily cannabis use.

16 AR 31 (citations omitted) (numbering added).

17 First, the ALJ discounted Dr. Weiss's opinion because the results from the intellectual
18 test he conducted on Plaintiff were different than the results from a similar test Dr. Wheeler
19 conducted. AR 31. But the ALJ did not explain why Dr. Wheeler's testing is more accurate or
20 persuasive than Dr. Weiss's testing. Without an explanation as to why Dr. Wheeler's test is
21 more accurate or persuasive, this reasoning is conclusory. *See Treichler*, 775 F.3d at 1103.
22 Further, Dr. Weiss based his opinion on more than the WAIS-IV score. *See generally* AR 564-
23 571, 673-678. He performed many tests, including the Wide Range Achievement Test III, serial
24 sevens, a clinical interview, and a mental status exam finding Plaintiff's concentration, abstract
thought, and insight and judgment not within normal limits. *See generally* AR 564-571, 673-678.
Thus, the ALJ's first reason for discounting Dr. Weiss's opinion is not specific and legitimate
and supported by substantial evidence.

Second, the ALJ discounted Dr. Weiss's opinion because the results from the
intellectual test he conducted on Plaintiff and the associated marked and severe limitations he

1 identified are inconsistent with Plaintiff's functioning and activities of daily life. AR 31.
2 Courts have repeatedly stated that "a person's ability to engage in personal activities such as
3 cooking, cleaning, and hobbies does not constitute substantial evidence that he or she has the
4 functional capacity to engage in substantial gainful activity." *Kelley v. Callahan*, 133 F.3d 583,
5 589 (8th Cir. 1998); *See O'Connor v. Sullivan*, 938 F.2d 70, 73 (7th Cir.1991) ("The conditions
6 of work are not identical to those of home life."). Plaintiff's ability to take care of himself, his
7 fiancé, and his four children, cook dinner, and carry out routine daily activities in an
8 independent manner does not necessarily show he could "perform an eight-hour workday, five
9 days per week, or an equivalent work schedule." *See Social Security Ruling ("SSR") 96-8p*,
10 1996 WL 374184, at *1. Moreover, the ALJ failed to explain how Plaintiff's ability to take
11 care of himself, his fiancé, and his four children, cook dinner, and carry out routine daily
12 activities in an independent manner shows he could sustain a full-time work schedule. *See*
13 *Mulanax v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 293 Fed. Appx. 522, 523 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing SSR
14 96-8p) ("Generally, in order to be eligible for disability benefits under the Social Security Act,
15 the person must be unable to sustain full-time work – eight hours per day, five days per
16 week."). In addition, disability claimants "should not be penalized for attempting to lead
17 normal lives in the face of their limitations." *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir.
18 1998). Thus, the ALJ's second reason for discounting Dr. Weiss's opinion is not specific and
19 legitimate and supported by substantial evidence. The ALJ is directed to reassess Dr. Weiss's
20 opinion on remand.

21 D. Ms. Olson

22 Ms. Olson, Plaintiff's case manager and purported mental health counselor, completed
23 a mental source statement form in October 2017. AR 766-769. Ms. Olson opined to several
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1 mild to severe limitations in check-box form. AR 766-769. On the form, Ms. Olson crossed out
2 “physician’s signature”, wrote “counselor/case manager” in its place, and signed her name. AR
3 768. Ms. Olson wrote that she “works for Cascade Mental Health as a case
4 manager/counselor...” AR 769.

5 It is unclear from the record whether the statement from Ms. Olson was intended as a
6 medical opinion. Nonetheless, the ALJ did not address it. Because this matter is being remanded
7 for the ALJ to reevaluate the opinions of Drs. Ho, Wheeler, and Weiss, the ALJ should consider
8 Ms. Olson’s statement on remand.

9 CONCLUSION

10 Based on the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby finds the ALJ improperly concluded
11 Plaintiff was not disabled. On remand, the ALJ is directed to reevaluate the opinions of Drs. Ho,
12 Wheeler, and Kimberly, as well as Ms. Olson’s opinion. Accordingly, Defendant’s decision to
13 deny benefits is reversed and this matter is remanded for further administrative proceedings in
14 accordance with the findings contained herein.

15 Dated this 12th day of March, 2020.

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18 David W. Christel
19 United States Magistrate Judge
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